

PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

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(71)Applicant	SUNTORY LIMITED
(72)Inventor	SHIRŌ, Senoo TAKASHI, Tokuyama
(54)Title	2-amino-2'-acetoamino-5-methoxypropiophenone and method for producing its derivatives

(11) JP Laid-Open Patent Application No: 49-101348

(19) Unexamined Patent Gazette

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(21) Application number: 48-14192

(22) Application Date: 1973.02.03

(71) Applicant: Suntory Co, Ltd

(72) Inventors: Shiro SENOO, et al

(54) Title of the Invention: **PROCESS FOR PRODUCTION**

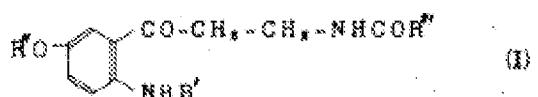
**OF 2-AMINO-2'-ACETAMINO-5-**

**METHOXYPROPIOPHENONE AND DERIVATIVE**

**THEREOF**

[Claims]

A process for the production of 2-amino-2'-acetamino-5-methoxypropiophenone and a derivative thereof shown by the following general formula (I), characterised in that melatonin is oxidised and then reduced.



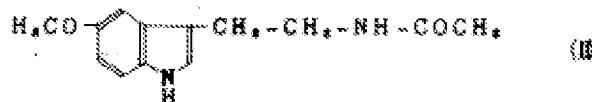
In the formula, R and R', which may be the same or different, are each a hydrogen, CHO, or a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl group or acyl group. R'' and R''', which may be the same or different, are

each a hydrogen, alkyl group, aromatic group, or a heteroaromatic group.

#### [Detailed Description of the Invention]

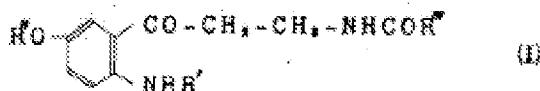
The present invention is a process for the production of 2-amino-2'-acetamino-5-methoxypropiophenone and a derivative thereof obtained by the oxidation and then reduction of melatonin. None of the substances of the present invention are recorded in the literature, and were discovered for the first time by the present inventors. These substances have an effect on the stimulation or suppression of animal MSH (melanocyte-stimulating hormone) and sexual activity.

Melatonin is a substance shown by the formula (II). It is a hormone secreted by the pineal gland of animals. It has a suppressive effect on MSH and is also said to have a suppressive effect on sexual activity.



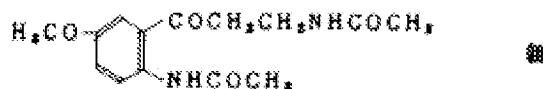
As the oxidation method in the present invention, melatonin can be dissolved in esters, ethers, acetones, or other such suitable organic solvent and oxidised by ozone,

peroxides, organic per-acids, photosensitised oxidants, hydroiodic acid, or another oxidant. Hydrogen, inorganic metal hydride, or another reducing agent can be used in reduction of the oxidation product. The reduced substance is preferably separated by chromatography. The novel compounds of the present invention are shown by the following general formula (I).



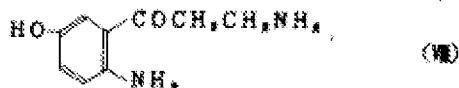
In the formula, R and R', which may be the same or different, are each a hydrogen, CHO, or a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl group or acyl group. R'' and R''', which may be the same or different, are each a hydrogen, alkyl group, aromatic group, or a heteroaromatic group.

A typical example is 2-amino-2'-acetamino-5-methoxypropiophenone in which R = R' = H and R'' = R''' = CH<sub>3</sub>. Derivatives thereof can be obtained by arbitrary substitution according to ordinary chemical methods. An example is 2,2'-diacetamino-5-methoxypropiophenone (III).



A substance known in the literature, 2,2'-diamino-5-hydroxypropiophenone (VIII), is obtained when compounds of

[formulas] (IV), (VI), and (VII) shown in the working examples discussed below are boiled in a nitrogen stream under rigorous conditions such as a hydrobromic acid environment.



Various combinations of compounds can be derived easily from compounds (IV), (VI), (VII), and (VIII) by ordinary alkylation and acylation conditions.

The present invention is explained below through working examples.

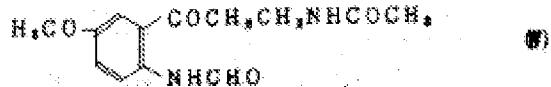
#### Working Example 1

A quantity of 293 mg of melatonin was dissolved in 50 mg of anhydrous ethyl acetate and oxygen containing ozone was passed therethrough under cooling until an Ehrlich test of the reaction solution became negative.

A quantity of 4.0 mg of palladium carbon (10%) catalyst was added to the ozone reaction solution, and the solution was made to absorb approximately 30 mL of hydrogen under vigorous stirring in a hydrogen stream. The catalyst was filtered out, and the product was washed well with tetrahydrofuran. The filtrate and wash solution were combined and concentrated under reduced pressure. The

concentrate was chromatographed on a column of 40 g of silica gel (Kieselgel H nach Stahl made by Merck, height 235 mm, bore 22 mm). A mixed solution of chloroform: isopropanol = 14: 1 was used in development. Development was conducted at a flow rate of one drop every 8 to 9 seconds from a Teflon tube having an outside diameter of 2 mm, and fractions were collected every 400 drops (approximately 5 mL/hr).

Approximately 120 mg of crystalline 2-formylamino-2'-acetamino-5-methoxypropiophenone (IV) was obtained when fractions 18 to 29 were combined and concentrated.



The crystals had a melting point of 147.5°C when recrystallised from ethyl acetate. A solution of the crystals had fluorescence.

Elemental analysis: molecular formula C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>16</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>

Found: C 59.01; H 6.11; N 10.59

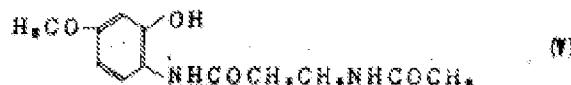
Calculated: C 59.08; H 6.10; N 10.60

UV spectrum:

$\lambda_{\text{max}}^{\text{EtOH}}$  296 m $\mu$  ( $\epsilon = 23,400$ ); 266 m $\mu$  ( $\epsilon = 8,700$ );  
380 m $\mu$  ( $\epsilon = 4,100$ )

The results of analysis of the infrared absorption spectrum, nuclear magnetic resonance spectrum, and mass spectrum also supported structural formula (IV).

Approximately 55 mg of crystalline 2-(2'-acetaminopropionyl)amino-5-methoxyphenol (V) was obtained when fractions 49 to 57 were combined and concentrated. The compound had a melting point of 167 to 168°C when recrystallised from acetonitrile.



Reactions prompted using phosphomolybdic acid and ammonia and iron chloride reaction were negative. The substance was judged to have been produced by transition of an oxidation intermediate.

Elemental analysis: Molecular formula C<sub>13</sub>H<sub>18</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>

Found: C 57.00; H 6.45; N 11.19

Calculated: C 57.13; H 6.39; N 11.10

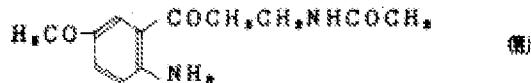
UV spectrum

$\lambda_{\text{max}}^{\text{EtOH}}$  251mp ( $\epsilon = 9,950$ ); 290mp ( $\epsilon = 5,180$ )

The results of analysis of the infrared absorption spectrum, nuclear magnetic resonance spectrum, and mass spectrum also supported structural formula (V).

## Working Example 2

A quantity of 40 mg of the 2-formylamino-2'-acetamino-5-methoxypropiophenone (IV) obtained in Working Example 1 was dissolved in 4 mL of methanol. A quantity of 0.04 mL of 6N hydrochloric acid was added and boiled for five minutes. The reaction solution was concentrated under reduced pressure, neutralised by adding dilute ammonia water, and extracted using chloroform. The extract was concentrated under reduced pressure, dried solid, and recrystallised from ethyl acetate-cyclohexane, producing 30 mg of yellow, crystalline 2-amino-2'-acetamino-5-methoxypropiophenone (VI).



Melting point 69 to 71°C; solution has fluorescence.

Elemental analysis: Molecular formula C<sub>13</sub>H<sub>16</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>·H<sub>2</sub>O

Found: C 57.02; H 7.13; N 10.69

Calculated: C 56.68; H 7.13; N 11.02

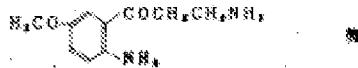
UV spectrum

$\lambda_{\text{max}}$  EtOH 228 m $\mu$  ( $\epsilon = 21,300$ ); 257 m $\mu$ <sup>sh</sup> ( $\epsilon = 5,280$ );  
391 m $\mu$  ( $\epsilon = 5,060$ )

The results of analysis of the infrared absorption spectrum, nuclear magnetic resonance spectrum, and mass spectrum also supported structural formula (VI).

### Working Example 3

A quantity of 100 mg of the 2-formylamino-2'-acetamino-5-methoxypropiophenone was dissolved in concentrated hydrochloric acid and then boiled for 2 hours in a stream of nitrogen gas. The reaction solution was concentrated under reduced pressure, dried solid, and recrystallised from ethanol (99%), producing 65 mg of yellow, crystalline 2,2'-diamino-5-methoxypropiophenone (VII).



Melting point 215°C

Elemental analysis: Molecular formula

$C_{16}H_{14}N_2O_2 \cdot 2HCl$

Found: C 45.28; H 6.36; N 10.15

Calculated: C 44.94; H 5.99; N 10.41

UV spectrum

$\lambda_{max}^{ECDN}$  228 m $\mu$  ( $\epsilon = 8,800$ ); 360 m $\mu$  ( $\epsilon = 5,300$ );  
387 m $\mu$  ( $\epsilon = 8,400$ )

The results of analysis of the infrared absorption spectrum, nuclear magnetic resonance spectrum, and mass spectrum also supported structural formula (VII).

Applicant: Suntory Co., Ltd.

Agent: Toshio Takigawa

5. List of attached documents:

- (1) Specification: 1 copy
- (2) Application: 1 copy
- (3) Power of attorney: 1 copy

6. Inventors

Takashi Tokuyama

2-1-117 Hanazono Hon-machi, Higashi-osaka-shi,  
Osaka-fu

Procedural Amendment

April 11, 1973

Director, Patent Agency: Yukio Miyake

1. Disclosure of case: Patent Application No. 48-  
14192

2. Title of the invention: Process for the production of  
2-amino-2'-acetamino-5-methoxypropiophenone and  
derivatives thereof

3. Person submitting amendment:

Relationship to case: Applicant

Suntory Co., Ltd.

1-1, 2-chome Dojimahamadori, Kita-ku, Osaka-shi

Representative: Keizo Saji

4. Agent:

Toshio Takigawa, Patent Attorney (7230)

3-12, 6-chome Toneyama, Toyonaka-shi, Osaka-fu 560

5. Date of amendment decree: None (voluntary submittal)

6. Object of amendment: Detailed description of the  
invention section

7. Detail of amendment:

(1) Line 5 from the bottom of page 2 of the  
specification: 'hydroiodic acid' is amended to read 'periodic  
acid'.

(2) Line 8 of page 4 of the specification: '50 mg' is  
amended to read '50 mL'.



(2.0倍)

## 特許公報

昭和48年2月3日

特許長官 三宅幸夫

## 1. 発明の名称

2-アミノ-2'-アセトアミノ-5-メトキ  
シプロピオフェノンおよびその誘導体の製法

ユウドウタイ サイホウ

## 2. 発明者

ヒタチケンニシノミヤシ コクシエングチヤマツ  
兵庫県西宮市甲子園口北町10-2

妹尾四郎 (ほか2名)

## 3. 特許出願人

オオタカシイタクドウジヤハヤドキ  
大阪市北区堂島浜通2丁目1番地1

サントリー株式会社

代表者 佐治敏雄

## 4. 代理人

〒550 大阪府豊中市刀根山6丁目3の12

弁理士 (7230) 滝川敏雄

⑯ 日本国特許庁

## 公開特許公報

⑪特開昭 49-101348

⑬公開日 昭49.(1974)9.25

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⑭出願日 昭48.(1973)2.3

審査請求 未請求 (全3頁)

序内整理番号

⑮日本分類

6564 43

16 C54

7375 44

16 E0

7043 44

30 B0

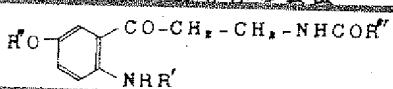
## 明細書

## 1. 発明の名称

2-アミノ-2'-アセトアミノ-5-メトキ  
シプロピオフェノンおよびその誘導体の製法

## 2. 特許請求の範囲

メラトニンを酸化しついで還元することを特  
徴とする下記一般式(I)で示される2-アミノ-  
2'-アセトアミノ-5-メトキシプロピオフェ  
ノンおよびその誘導体の製法



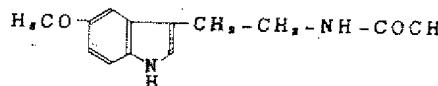
但しR, R'は水素、CHO、C<sub>1</sub>~C<sub>4</sub>のアルキル基  
またはアシル基のいずれかで同一であつても異  
つてもよい。またR, R'は水素、アルキル基、芳  
香族基、異芳香族基のいずれかで同一であつ  
ても異つてもよい。

## 3. 発明の詳細な説明

本発明はメラトニンを酸化しついで還元する  
ことによつてえられる2-アミノ-2'-アセト  
アミノ-5-メトキシプロピオフェノンおよび

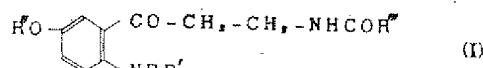
その誘導体の製法であり本発明にかかる物質はい  
ずれも文献未記載のもので本発明者らによつて始  
めて見出されたもので、動物のMSH(色素細胞刺  
激ホルモン)および性活動の刺激または抑制に対  
する効果を有するものである。

メラトニンは式(I)にて示される物質であり動物  
の松果腺より分泌されるホルモンでMSHの抑制作用  
を有するものであるが、一方性活動の抑制作用  
をも有するといわれている。



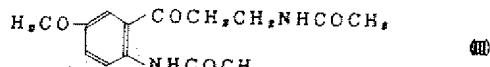
本発明による酸化方法としてはメラトニンをエ  
ステル類、エーテル類、アセトン類等の適当な有  
機溶剤にとかしオゾン、過酸化物、有機過酸、光  
増感酸化剤、汎化水素酸、その他の酸化剤によつ  
て行なうことができ酸化生成物を還元するには水  
素、無機金属水素化合物、その他の還元剤を用い  
ることができ、還元された物質はクロマトグラフ  
によつて分離することが好ましい。本発明にかか

る新規化合物は下記一般式(I)で示されるものである。



但しR, R'は水素, CHO, C<sub>1</sub>~C<sub>4</sub>のアルキル基またはアシル基のいずれかで同一であつても異つてもよい。またR, R'は水素, アルキル基, 芳香族基, 異筋芳香族基のいずれかで同一であつても異つてもよい。

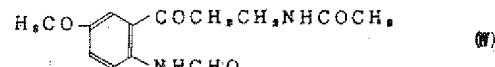
その代表的なものはR=R'=H, R'=R''=CH<sub>3</sub>である2-アミノ-2'-アセトアミノ-5-メトキシプロピオフェノンであり、その誘導体は通常の化学的手段によつて任意に置換しうるものである。例えば2,2'-ジアセトアミノ-5-メトキシプロピオフェノン(I)をあげることができる。



また後述する実施例に示される(I), (II), (III)の化合物をブロム水素酸のような苛酷な条件で酸素気流中蒸沸すると、文献既知物質の2,2'-ジアミノ-

ロバノール1の混合液を用い、外径2mmのテフロンチューブから8~9秒に1滴の流速で展開し400滴(約5mm<sup>2</sup> 1時間)毎に分画する。

分画18~29を合し濃縮すると約120mgの結晶2-フオルミルアミノ-2'-アセトアミノ-5-メトキシプロピオフェノン(I)がえられる。



結晶は酢酸エチルから再結晶すると融点147.5℃を示しその溶液は螢光を有する。

元素分析 分子式 C<sub>13</sub>H<sub>14</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>

実測値 C 59.01; H 6.11; N 10.59;

計算値 C 59.08; H 6.10; N 10.60;

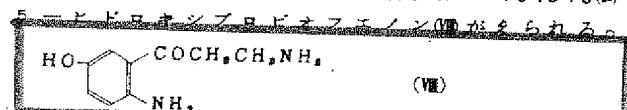
UVスペクトル

EtOH  $\lambda_{\text{max}}$  236m $\mu$  ( $\epsilon=23,400$ ); 266m $\mu$  ( $\epsilon=8,700$ ); 350m $\mu$  ( $\epsilon=4,100$ )

赤外線吸収スペクトル、核磁気共鳴スペクトル、質量分析スペクトルの解析の結果も構造式(I)を支持する。

分画49~57を合し濃縮すると約65mgの結

特開昭49-101348(2)



化合物(I), (II), (III), (IV)から通常のアルキル化、アシル化の条件によつて種々の組合せの化合物が容易に誘導できる。

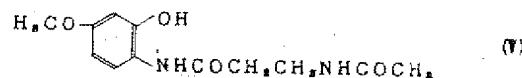
次に実施例によつて本発明を説明する。

#### 実施例 1

メラトニン293mgを無水酢酸エチル50mLにとかし、冰冷しながらオゾンを含む酸素を反応液がエールリクヒ(Ehrlich)試験に陰性になるまで通じる。

オゾン反応液に4.0mLのバラジウム炭(10%)触媒を加え水素気流中にてはげしく攪拌すると約30%の水素が吸収される。触媒を離別しテトラヒドロプランでよく洗浄する。濾液洗液を合し減圧下に濃縮する。濃縮物をシリカゲル40gのカラム(メルク製Kieselgel H nach Stahl、高さ235mm、口径22mm)のうえでクロマトグラフを行なう。展開にはクロロホルム14、イソブ

ロバノール1の混合液を用い、外径2mmのテフロンチューブから8~9秒に1滴の流速で展開し400滴(約5mm<sup>2</sup> 1時間)毎に分画する。



精モリブデン酸とアンモニアによる反応および塩化鉄反応は陽性を示し、これは酸化中間体の転移による物質であることが判明した。

元素分析 分子式 C<sub>13</sub>H<sub>14</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>

実測値 C 57.00; H 6.45; N 11.19;

計算値 C 57.13; H 6.39; N 11.10;

UVスペクトル

EtOH  $\lambda_{\text{max}}$  251m $\mu$  ( $\epsilon=9,950$ ); 290m $\mu$  ( $\epsilon=5,180$ )

赤外線吸収スペクトル、核磁気共鳴スペクトル、質量分析スペクトルの解析の結果も構造式(II)を支持する。

#### 実施例 2

実施例1でえられた2-フオルミルアミノ-2'-アセトアミノ-5-メトキシプロピオフェノン

